

29. FOOD-PLANT OF *DELIAS EUCHARIS* DRURY

The food-plant of the whole genus *Delias* is generally considered to be *Loranthus* spp. and I was surprised to read Mr. Harman's record of pummaloe (*Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 49: 94, 1950). Can Mr. Harman actually confirm that the larvae fed on the foliage of the pummaloe and not on that of a *Loranthus* parasitic thereon?

Also what is 'ohangi'?

KAMPALA,
29th June, 1950.

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F.R.E.S.

[This letter was sent to Mr. A. C. Harman for confirmation and he replies as follows:—

"I can confirm that I found the larvae of *Delias eucharis* feeding on pummaloe [*Citrus grandis*] and also found eggs laid on the pummaloe leaves. I was much surprised as I have only known the larvae to feed on *Loranthus* parasite previously.

This incident occurred only during my last year in India, in Behar, so I do not know if it were a habit and doubt it!

'Ohangi' is a misprint for 'bhangi' which is the local vernacular name for *Loranthus*.'—EDS.]

30. OCCURRENCE OF THE FAIRY SHRIMP, *APUS*, IN A TEMPLE TANK IN TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT, MADRAS

One specimen of the phyllopodan entomostracan, *Apus*, was collected from the Nagasunni Temple Tank at Sankaranainarkoil, Tirunelveli District, during one of my fishery investigations in April 1949. Dr. S. L. Hora, Director, Zoological Survey of India, to whom the specimen was sent, has sent the remarks of Mr. K. K. Tiwari, carcinologist in the Survey, to the effect that 'the specimen of *Apus* does not appear to belong to any of the (known) species but since there is only a single specimen, and the genus shows sufficient variability, it is not possible to be sure of its identity, unless more material is available.' M. K. K. Tiwari has examined the material of *Apus* in the collection of the Zoological Survey of India and is now definitely of the opinion that it is related to *A. sudanicus* Brauer, though perhaps not quite identical with it. Further efforts made by me to obtain more specimens were unsuccessful.

The occurrence of *Apus* in the plains of India under tropical conditions is very rare. So far it has not been recorded from South India, and the only previous records of this genus in India, known to me, are from Kashmir, Bulandshahar (U.P.) Panchgani, and Gujerat. Its occurrence in South India is, therefore, interesting and completely confirms to the general view about the erratic distribution of this genus.

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